

CHAPTER 1.4.5.

**ANIMAL HEALTH MEASURES APPLICABLE  
ON ARRIVAL**

Article 1.4.5.1.

1. An *importing country* should only accept into its territory *animals* which have been subjected to a health examination by an *Official Veterinarian* of the *exporting country* and which are accompanied by an *international veterinary certificate* provided by the *Veterinary Authority* of the *exporting country*.
2. An *importing country* may require adequate advance notice regarding the proposed date of entry into its territory of *animals*, stating the species, quantity, means of transport and the name of the *border post* to be used.

In addition, *importing countries* shall publish a list of the *border post* equipped to conduct control operations related to importation and enabling the importation and transit procedures to be carried out in the quickest and most effective way.

3. An *importing country* may prohibit the introduction into its territory of *animals* if it considers that certain diseases exist in the *exporting country*, or *transit countries* which precede it in the itinerary, which are capable of being transmitted to its own animals. In the case of *transit countries*, the prohibition should not apply to bees which are transported in securely closed *vehicles* or containers.
4. An *importing country* may prohibit the introduction into its territory of *animals* if these are found, on examination at the *border post* by an *Official Veterinarian*, to be affected by, suspected of being affected by or infected with a disease capable of being transmitted to the animals in its territory.

*Animals* which are not accompanied by an *international veterinary certificate* conforming with the requirements of the *importing country* may also be refused entry.

In these circumstances, the *Veterinary Administration* of the *exporting country* shall be informed immediately, thereby providing an opportunity for confirming the findings or correcting the certificate.

However, the *importing country* may prescribe that the importation be placed immediately in quarantine in order to carry out clinical observation and biological examinations with a view to establishing a diagnosis.

If the diagnosis of an epizootic disease is confirmed, or if the certificate cannot be corrected, the *importing country* may take the following measures:

- a) return the *animals* to the *exporting country*, if this measure does not involve transit through a third country;
- b) slaughter and destroy in cases where return to the *exporting country* would be dangerous from the health point of view or impossible from a practical point of view.

5. *Animals*, accompanied by a valid *international veterinary certificate* and found to be healthy by the *Veterinary Authority* at the *border post*, shall be permitted to be imported and transported in accordance with the requirements of the *importing country* to the point of destination.

Appendix VI (contd)

Article 1.4.5.2.

1. Any *importing country* should only accept into its territory:
  - a) semen,
  - b) embryos/ova,
  - c) *hatching eggs*,
  - d) brood-combs of bees,which are accompanied by an *international veterinary certificate*
2. An *importing country* may require adequate advance notice regarding the proposed date of entry into its territory of any consignment of the above-mentioned products, stating the species, quantity, nature and packaging of the products, and the name of the *border post* to be used.
3. A country may prohibit the importation of the above-mentioned products into its territory if it considers that certain diseases exist in the *exporting country*, or in the *transit countries* which precede it in the itinerary, which are capable of being introduced by these products into its territory.
4. A country may prohibit the introduction into its territory of the above-mentioned products presented at one of its *border posts*, if they are not accompanied by an *international veterinary certificate* complying with the requirements of the *importing country*.

In these circumstances, the *Veterinary Administration* of the *exporting country* shall be notified at once, and the products may be returned to the *exporting country* or placed in quarantine and/or destroyed.

Article 1.4.5.3.

1. An *importing country* should only accept into its territory *meat and products of animal origin intended for human consumption* which comply with paragraph 1 of Article 1.4.2.6. [have been found to be fit for human consumption by an Official Veterinarian of the exporting country and which are accompanied by a valid international veterinary certificate].
2. An *importing country* may require adequate advance notice regarding the proposed date of entry into its territory of a consignment of *meat or products of animal origin intended for human consumption*, together with information on the nature, quantity and packaging of the *meat* or products, and the name of the *border post* to be used.
3. If inspection of the consignment shows that the *meat* or the *products of animal origin intended for human consumption* might be a danger to the health of persons or animals, or if the *international veterinary certificate* is not correct or does not apply to the products, the *Veterinary Authority* of the *importing country* may cause the *meat* or products to be returned or be subjected to adequate treatment to ensure that they are safe. When the products are not returned, the *Veterinary Administration* of the *exporting country* shall be informed immediately, thereby providing an opportunity for confirming the findings.

Article 1.4.5.4.

1. An importing country should only accept into its territory products of animal origin intended for use in animal feeding, or for pharmaceutical or surgical or agricultural or industrial use which are accompanied by an international veterinary certificate provided by the relevant Veterinary Authority of the exporting country.
2. An *importing country* may require adequate advance notice regarding the proposed date of entry into its territory of a consignment of *products of animal origin intended for use in animal feeding, or for pharmaceutical or surgical or agricultural or industrial use*, together with information on the nature, quantity and packaging of these products, and the name of the *border post* to be used.
3. An *importing country* may prohibit the importation into its territory of *products of animal origin intended for use in animal feeding, or for pharmaceutical or surgical or agricultural or industrial use* if it considers that certain diseases exist in the *exporting country*, which are capable of being introduced by these products. There may also be prohibition of transit through countries where these diseases exist, except where the transport is carried out in sealed *vehicles* or containers.
4. When the *international veterinary certificates* have been examined and found to be correct, the importation of the above-mentioned products shall be permitted.
5. An *importing country* may require that the *products of animal origin intended for use in animal feeding, or for pharmaceutical or surgical or agricultural or industrial use*, be consigned to establishments approved by the *Veterinary Administration* and under its supervision.
6. If inspection of the consignment shows that the products are capable of endangering the health of persons or animals, or if the *international veterinary certificates* are not correct or do not apply to the products, the *Veterinary Authorities* of the *importing country* may either return the products to the *exporting country* or cause them to be made safe.

When the products are not returned, the *Veterinary Administration* of the *exporting country* shall be informed immediately, thereby providing an opportunity for confirming the findings or correcting the certificate.

Article 1.4.5.5.

On the arrival at a *border post* of a *vehicle* transporting an *animal* or *animals* infected with any *List A* disease, the *vehicle* shall be considered as contaminated, and the *Veterinary Authority* shall apply the following measures:

1. unloading of the *vehicle* and immediate transportation of the *animal* or *animals*, in a leak-proof *vehicle* direct to:
  - a) an establishment approved by the *Veterinary Administration* for the slaughter of the *animal* or *animals* and the destruction or possibly sterilisation of their carcasses; or
  - b) a *quarantine station* or, in the absence of a *quarantine station*, to a place assigned in advance which is well isolated and near the *border post*;
2. unloading of the *vehicle* and immediate transportation of the litter, forage and any other potentially contaminated material to an establishment assigned in advance for their destruction, and strict application of the animal health measures required by the *importing country*;

3. *disinfection* of:
  - a) all baggage of the attendants;
  - b) all parts of the *vehicle* which were used in the transport, feeding, watering, moving and unloading of the *animal* or *animals*;
4. *disinsectisation*, in cases where any insect vector diseases are present.

Article 1.4.5.6.

On the arrival at a *border post* of a *vehicle* transporting an *animal* or *animals* suspected of being affected with any *List A* disease, the *vehicle* shall be considered as being contaminated, and the *Veterinary Authority* may apply the measures provided in Article 1.4.5.5.

Article 1.4.5.7.

The *vehicle* shall no longer be considered as contaminated when the measures prescribed by the *Veterinary Authority* in accordance with Article 1.4.5.5. have been carried out.

The *vehicle* may then be allowed to enter.

Article 1.4.5.8.

Ships and aircraft should not be refused access to a port or airport for animal health reasons in cases of emergency.

Nevertheless, the ship or aircraft should be subjected to all of the animal health measures which the port or airport *Veterinary Authority* may consider necessary.

Article 1.4.5.9.

1. An aircraft transporting *animals* or animal products need not be regarded as coming from an *infected zone* solely because it landed in such a zone at one or more airports as long as these airports are not infected.

This should be considered direct transit provided no offloading of *animals* and animal products takes place.

2. Any aircraft coming from a foreign country where animal diseases transmitted by insect vectors are present shall be subjected to *disinsectisation* immediately after landing, except when such *disinsectisation* was carried out immediately before departure or during the flight.

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CHAPTER 2.1.4.

**RINDERPEST**

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Article 2.1.4.25.

When importing from provisionally free countries or zones, or from infected countries or zones, *Veterinary Administrations* should require:

for [milk powder and] milk products

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that:

- 1) these products are derived from milk complying with the above requirements;
- 2) the necessary precautions were taken after processing to avoid contact of [the milk powder or] the milk products with a potential source of rinderpest virus.

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APPENDIX 3.6.2.

**FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE VIRUS  
INACTIVATION PROCEDURES**

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Article 3.6.2.5.

**Milk and cream for human consumption**

For the inactivation of viruses present in milk and cream for human consumption, one of the following procedures should be used:

1. a sterilisation process applying a [(UHT =] minimum temperature of 132°C for at least 1 second (ultra-high temperature [UHT]); or
2. if the milk has a pH less than 7.0, a sterilisation process applying a minimum temperature of 72°C for at least 15 seconds [simple] (high temperature - short time pasteurisation [HTST]); or
3. if the milk has a pH of 7.0 or over, [double] the HTST process applied twice.

Article 3.6.2.6.

**Milk for animal consumption**

For the inactivation of viruses present in milk for animal consumption, one of the following procedures should be used:

1. [double HTST ( 72°C for at least 15 seconds)] the HTST process applied twice;
2. HTST combined with another physical treatment, e.g. maintaining a pH 6 for at least 1 hour or additional heating to at least 72°C combined with dessication;
3. UHT combined with another physical treatment referred to in point 2 above.

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